

$$N_u = \frac{N_r \cdot T_u}{T_r}$$

where,

N_r = amount of execution time to borrow from task_r, where $N_r < C_r$,

T_r = period of task_r,

C_r = worst-case task execution time of task_r, and

T_u = period of task_u.

Cont
A1

8
8.

(Amended) The method of claim 8, wherein said reallocated portion of said first resource allocation is obtained as follows:

$$N_u = \frac{N_r \cdot T_u}{T_r}$$

where,

N_r = amount of execution time to borrow from task_r, where $N_r < C_r$,

T_r = period of the lower priority task ("task_r"),

C_r = worst-case task execution time of task_r, and

T_u = period of the higher priority task ("task_u").

15
15.

(Amended) The method of claim 15, wherein an amount of said execution time available to reallocate from said lower priority task (hereinafter "task_r") to said higher priority task (hereinafter "task_u") is obtained as follows:

$$N_u = \frac{N_r \cdot T_u}{T_r}$$

where,

N_r = amount of execution time to borrow from task_r, where $N_r < C_r$,

T_r = period of task_r,

C_r = worst-case task execution time of task_r, and

T_u = period of task_u.

#2